

Bloomfield Record.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE TOWNSHIP.

S. M. RULIN, Editor and Proprietor.

Local correspondence is respectfully solicited. Writers should give their names, as an evidence of authenticity. Contributions, to insure publication, must be submitted early in Tuesday afternoon.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., MAY 8, 1873.

Journalistic History in Bloomfield.

Our competitor in the newspaper line has an article in his last issue, setting forth the status of his paper, and making, or attempting to make, certain explanations. These are directed, we suppose, to the large number of persons who have subscribed for the *Record* and are still holding out against the persistent improprieties they are bent with to take the *Saturday Gazette*. The editor has, in our opinion, signally failed in his explanations. Moreover, he has grossly misrepresented us in his statement of unvarnished facts, in that he deliberately accuses us of "viciousness," etc. It is untrue, the acidity and gingenly edges around the present editor of the *Record*, and vents his wrath upon our former associate; nevertheless, we consider that we are grossly assailed, and that the attack is therefore the more insidious in its nature.

We claim the privilege of placing ourself right before the people of Bloomfield. The published history of the newspaper business, as it has been recorded during the past four months, is our refutation. We propose to prove conclusively, by the two letters, (published elsewhere) that McDivitt, Davis, and Lyon, last summer associated themselves together for the purpose of publishing the original *Gazette* newspaper. The Davis letter explicitly assigns the particular duties each of the three were to assume. We cannot see how in the face of this letter, Mr. Lyon can justify himself in his amazement at what he calls the viciousness and folly of Mr. McDivitt.

It will be seen, by referring to the columns of the *Gazette* as published in December last, that a prospectus was issued in Bloomfield and Montclair papers. The great many columns of editorial matter in several numbers of the *Gazette* at that time was, that the paper could not be successfully established and conducted unless a certain income was pledged, which entirely threw into the shade the "Patron Fund" already obtained. Our citizens were called upon to pay for advertising their business \$100 for a quarter of a column per year \$25 for one inch per year! We were distinctly told that the paper could not be sustained in the place without such a subsidy. A meeting was called by the editors and held December 9th at the Centre School House, for the purpose of establishing the future of the *Gazette* on this basis. Mr. Lyon explicitly stated that \$10,000 per annum was necessary to meet the expenses of printing, publishing, editor's salary, etc. The "developments" made by Mr. McDivitt at that meeting are yet fresh in the memories of the gentlemen who were present. If there had been heretofore the slightest hope for this brilliant subsidizing scheme, it was now clean gone forever! The "opening" of the batteries had opened the eyes of all who were there. Far off and far away it was just here that our connection with this newspaper business began. We saw that Mr. McDivitt, then a stranger to us, had been shamefully misused. We sought his acquaintance, convinced that the prospects of Mr. Lyon were ruined, and that the field was now open for the establishment of a newspaper upon an equitable basis—precisely the same basis contemplated by Mr. McDivitt at the outset. We issued our announcement and voluntary subscriptions for the *Record*, same in beyond, our most sanguine expectations. The revelation was so complete and so sudden, that the editors of the *Gazette*, who yet had two numbers of their old series to publish, came out in a double leaded article on Jan. 11, 1873, which contained these words:

"As we have no penchant for fruities controversy, and feel that we cannot afford to compromise ourselves, or best interests of our village in the petty contests of local politics, we will not be drawn into it. Let it better to retire from the field which these ambitious young men are so anxious to cultivate."

Therefore, whatever views we may entertain of the motives, manners, and time of coming into being "we cannot afford to compromise ourselves, or best interests of our village in the petty contests of local politics." We have no right to impede the property of this new aspirant for public favor.

Mr. Lyon speaks of the "cultured minds of these villages." We beg to be informed as to what he defines mental culture when he insists that readers were under a "misapprehension" as to the interpretation of the extracts we have quoted.

A terrible disaster happened on Sabbath afternoon, at Dixwell Hill. The rate of baptism was being administered to a company of recent converts to one of the Baptist churches at a point in Rock River, just below the first bridge. Here were two or three hundred persons, including many women and children, had gathered on the bridge to witness the ceremony, when suddenly, without warning, the bridge gave way and precipitated its living freight into the stream below. Some sixty persons were drowned and twenty others more or less injured. The bridge was of iron. Truesdell's pattern and elevated about twenty-five feet above the river, which was twenty feet deep. The cause of this distressing disaster is attributed to the defective nature of this Truesdell bridge. It was incapable of sustaining an unusually distributed weight.

An extensive labor strike is in progress among the employees of the various railroad companies in this vicinity. Some four hundred men are engaged in it. The strike is of so disorderly a nature as to

The Letter
New York, Oct. 7, 1872.

(Communicated.)

Temperance.

We hail the united movement on the part of several of our churches in this good cause as most auspicious. There is perhaps no field of Christian labor in which they can engage which has such a promise as this one, both in the good to be accomplished in reforming the inebriate, and also in the reflex influence which such a work will have upon the entire membership of the churches.

It is a work peculiarly adapted to develop the Christian graces of love and sympathy—by bringing the membership of the churches into actual contact with the attendant miseries of intemperance. Surely the poor drunkard is to be pitied and not despised, as he is too often; for, in the great majority of cases, as is now very clearly demonstrated, intemperance is a species of disease, affecting not only the physical powers, but also the intellectual and moral faculties of man. Who then are so well qualified to reach the poor drunkard and influence him for good, as the professed followers of the despised Nazarene, who went about doing good? Far it is from us to cast reflections upon any one who is regular in attendance upon the sanctuary upon the Sabbath and upon the evening prayer meetings of the week; for all this they are to be commended; but we do believe also, that a month of earnest labor, activated by the divine spirit of love, to reform the inebriate, will bring a man nearer the Master than years of attendance upon church services such as is given by the average church member. And we may even go farther, and say that we doubt not there are those who perhaps dare not profess to be Christians, but whose hearts are powerfully affected by sympathy for the poor drunkard and his family, labor in and out of season, to reform him, will in the last great day be astonished when met by the King with the welcome: "Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. For I was abounding, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me; I was sick, and ye visited me; I was in prison, and ye came unto me." And their astonished souls may well question: "Lord, when saw we thee shivering, and fed thee? or thirsty, and gave thee drink? When saw we thee a stranger, and took thee in? or naked, and clothed thee? or when saw we thee sick, or in prison, and came unto thee?" And the King shall graciously explain: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me. And whom does the King call his brethren? Is not the drunkard his brother, and is not even the rumsheller his brother too? The King's own definitions of who his brethren are, may be gathered from his own precious words as follows: "They that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick. But go ye and learn what that meaneth—I will have mercy and not sacrifice; for I am not come to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance." And again: "For the Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." And who are so "lost" as the drunkard and the drunkard maker? None surely are more "lost" than these two classes, and therefore is it that the labor of reforming them by the mighty levers of love and sympathy become peculiarly appropriate to professed Christians.

John B. Gough, the popular orator and advocate, will deliver a lecture in Montclair on Monday evening next, the 12th inst., in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gough will afford our fellow-citizens a rare opportunity to witness and appreciate the marvelous power which he exercises over an audience.

CRYSTAL SPRING. This name has of late been spoken of as a very appropriate name by which to designate that part of our township commonly called the Morris neighborhood. The latter cognomen has for a long time been distasteful to the residents of that locality, knowing which we have for want of a better name, designated it as North Bloomfield.

We trust that the Union Meeting at the Methodist church, on last Sabbath evening, is but the precursor for a long time, of practical work in the cause of temperance, not only by each of the churches, but by all, and every means, connected with them. And we would counsel frequent repetition of these Union Meetings for the purpose of deepening the interest already felt, and to give direction to the movement.

BLOOMFIELD LIBRARY. A meeting of the Directors of this Association was held in the Evangelical Hall on Friday evening last, for the purpose of considering the plans of the contemplated building, a description of which appeared in this paper a few weeks ago. The subscription books were also exhibited, showing a considerable aquation in new stockholders. Ways and means were discussed with reference to pushing forward the work of obtaining further subscriptions. Considerable indignation and surprise was manifested in regard to an article reflecting severely upon the Association which had appeared in the last issue of the *Gazette*.

SUNDAY SERVICES. Rev. Mr. Knox, on Sunday morning last concluded his discourse upon Temperance, which was listened to with profound attention and interest. In the course of this sermon, the progressive nature of the making and vending of liquors was alluded to, its rapid spread and increase throughout the land, and the same was illustrated by statistics. Bringing the matter directly home it was shown that in Bloomfield township, where \$35,000 was deposited annually to preaching and teaching in our churches and schools, \$37,000 was annually spent for intoxicating beverages. This and other citations of a local nature, intended to bring the traffic in its aggressiveness, before our people, was made a powerful argument in favor of a stringent temperance law.

The reverend speaker took occasion to show the many responsibility resting upon everybody, their moral accountability for the evils resulting from the legalized sale and use of liquor; that Christian people, by consenting to it, were accessory to the murders, suicides, and casualties resulting from intemperance.

In the evening, the anniversary of the Bloomfield Union Tract Society, was held in the M. E. Church, which was filled to overflowing. After reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read, the anthem "Beautiful Zion" was sung by the choir.

Rev. Dr. Kennedy, then made some remarks, the purport of which was that the exercises of the evening by common consent would be conducted in the same spirit and manner as our sister township seems to have.

Three excellent physicians who have a lucrative practice up there—none of them, we believe, wearing that hungry look characteristic of Romeo's starved apothecary. Pantering aside, the last census gives Bloomfield, a slight advantage over Montclair, in the respect, the death-rate being somewhat lower with us. The difference however is so slight as to be hardly noticeable. Either of our villages are healthful enough to satisfy the requirements of the ruralist in search of a country home.

MISERABLE GIRL.—Moore, Rogers, L. and Alexander Stuart, well known merchants of New York, have presented to the Theological Seminary at Princeton the beautiful residence of Mrs. Dow, to be used as a Professor's house, and have, in addition, directed the erection of a fine building to cost from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand dollars. The edifice is to be used for recitation rooms and will meet a want long felt in that department.

An extensive labor strike is in progress among the employees of the various railroad companies in this vicinity. Some four hundred men are engaged in it; the strike is of so disorderly a nature as to



www.fultonhistory.com

POST CARD

THOMAS MCGYNN,
309 South Street,
Fulton New York
1869

CHAS. C. MCNAUL,
Child of 10 months

\$40,000!

Great Sale of READY MADE CLOTHING,

to close the concern by

C. CAMPBELL,

817 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

Next Door to the Engine House.

LESS THAN COST FOR CASH ONLY!

The Subscriber, Proprietor of the Oldest and one of the Largest Clothing Houses in the City, contemplating important changes in his business, has decided to close out his ENTIRE STOCK within the next sixty days. In order to do this we find it necessary to hold out all the inducements we can to enable us to dispose of our stock, we shall offer the goods at

the lowest prices ever offered to the citizens of Bloomfield in this line.

As the Stock is now large, embracing Clothing for Men and Boys, Our Patrons can have an opportunity of purchasing an outfit at a reduction of 30 per cent below retail price.

As we intend to sell the Goods at some price, you are respectfully requested to call and secure the best best BARGAINS ever offered to the citizens of Bloomfield in this line.

THE C. CAMPBELL, 817 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

As Spring is upon us, the undersigned would inform

his old patrons and the public in general that we will

have a large stock of green-house and bedding plants;

also, all kinds of vegetable plants in season. Every

variety of vines, trees, and shrubs for spring planting

also a large stock of evergreens for hedging.

BASMENTS, MURKINS, GREENHOUSE, C. C. DOLTON,

For all suitable occasions.

Orders promptly and faithfully attended to.

JOHN RAEMACH,

Orchardia, Main and Madison Streets.

1873. JOHN RAEMACH, 1873.

FLORIST,

GREENHOUSE ADJOINING ARCHDEACON'S HOTEL.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

The above, having made careful preparations for the

ensuing season, is now ready to furnish his customers

with an unusually fine assortment of

NEW AND RARE PLANTS,

Plants of special interest. Plants for the Flower Garden, the Parlor, the Kitchen, the Bed Room, the Office, the Library, the Dining Room, all seasons.

all seasons, for all and every occasion. Bonnets, Wreaths, and all kinds of devices prepared to order, and on the shortest notice.

A SUPERIOR VARIETY OF FLOWER SEEDS,

selected with great care. Also in hand, and now ready

for the Vegetable Garden, and fine stock of

TOMATO, CABBAGE, CELERY, PEPPER, ETC., AND OTHER PLANTS.

Orders will receive prompt attention, please send us

for delivery free of charge in any part of the country.

NEW DRUG STORE.

Attention is respectfully called to the Drug Store on Broad St. opposite the Post Office, which has been fitted up with a select stock of

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

Perfumery, Soaps, Fancy Articles,

Combs, Brushes, Hair Oils, etc.

Also, a good assortment of

PATENT MEDICINES.

We guarantee that all

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

used in our store will be of the purest quality and depend on the most scientific principles.

Open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 4 to 5 P. M.

OBG. H. DOLTON.

BLOOMFIELD AVENUE.

Opposite Hanson's Harness Factory,

at door from Liberty Street.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

CHAS. C. MCNAUL,

IN BLOOMFIELD.

LEHIGH AND SCRANTON COALS

Will be sold at

NEARWATER PRICES

In the yard or delivered by

JOHN N. VAN LIEU,

Cor. Liberty and Spruce Streets

Bloomfield, May 6th, 1873.

WANTED.

A stout youth to take care of a Horse and help in

Store. Must have strong physique.

EDWARD WILDE.

HOUSE CLEANING.

FREE OF CHARGE!

Call at George D. Davis' Drug Store, and get a sample

bottle of Dr. Boeche's German Syrup, Free of Charge.

It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and has great popularity among the physicians.

P. S.—We have rare facilities in selecting our goods.

Money refunded on misrepresentations.

P. S.—We have rare facilities in selecting our goods.

Money refunded on misrepresentations.

P. S.—We have rare facilities in selecting our goods.

Money refunded on misrepresentations.

P. S.—We have rare facilities in selecting our goods.